

strain is specific for the bacterial infection treated and is selected against one of the group consisting of staphylococci, hemophilii, helicobacter, mycobacterium, mycoplasmi, streptococci, neisserii, klebsiella, enterobacter, proteus, bacteriodes, pseudomonas, borrellii, citrobacter, escherichia, salmonella, propionibacterium, treponema, shigella, enterococci, and leptospirex;

- D1
- (2) at least two of the bacteriophage strains are isolated against different strains of bacterial organisms; and
 - (3) each bacteriophage strain is effective in killing, *in vitro*, bacteria from at least about 50% of bacterial isolates, wherein the isolates are from the same strain of bacterial organism as that from which the bacteriophage strain is isolated; and
 - (4) the bacteriophage preparation can be safely administered to patients or mammals in need; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

33. (Once Amended) The method of claim 24, wherein the bacteriophage preparation is resistant to one or more properties selected from the group consisting of:

- D2
- (a) resistant to exposure to high temperatures;
 - (b) resistant to exposure to drying;
 - (c) resistant to exposure to lytic agents;
 - (d) resistant to exposure to mutator hosts;
 - (e) ~~resistant~~ to heat shock; and
 - (f) resistant to ~~resistant to~~ ionic variation.
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47. (Once Amended) The method of claim 38, wherein the bacteriophage preparation is resistant to one or more properties selected from the group consisting of:

- D3
- (a) resistant to exposure to high temperatures;